

the second row of the privileged public, facing the judges, sat Mathieu Dreyfus, brother of the prisoner. His sunken eyes and careworn face reflected his anxiety and anguish. It was evident that he had not slept during the night. He was wearing a black suit.

Captain Dreyfus sat beside a captain of gen d'armes, and as M. Demange refuted the arguments made in the speech of the government commissary, Major Carrière, the prisoner continually turned his face toward Mathieu, to watch the effect it had upon him. Captain Dreyfus, however, did not display the intense emotion with which his heart in this critical moment must have been burst.

Gen d'armes were plentifully distributed among the benches and posted on the gangways around the court room. There was a pleasant contrast in their pretty blue uniforms, with white cord trimmings, the sober attire of the majority of the spectators. As they watched what was going on in the court their hands rested on the black leather cases, in which rested big army revolvers. The silence was broken only by the occasional rustling of a reporter's notebook or the neigh of an artillery horse picketed in a street beside the prison. Now and then there was the sound of rattling rifles or the clanking sword of some officer hastily crossing the court yard, where the troops were stationed.

Demange's Splendid Speech.

The oration of M. Demange was a splendid piece of oratory. His voice thundered through the court and echoed outside. Officers and troopers stationed in the court yard crowded around the entrance to the hall, and some were anxious to catch a glimpse of the speaker, while inside the hall many of the audience were moved to tears.

The speech was very skillfully arranged and was devoted to demolishing, stone by stone, the edifice built up by the general staff, going over every point brought up in the bordereau and refuting the arguments of General Carrière and General Rogée. He began by saying:

"When yesterday's sitting was ended I was about to deal with what is called the direct evidence, namely, the technical value of the bordereau. The prosecution, by taking separately each of the notes containing the information supplied by the writer of the bordereau, deduced the opinion that Dreyfus alone could have communicated information on the documents. If he had at his disposal proof of this he should have given it. It devolves upon the public prosecutor to prove that Dreyfus possessed this information, and nobody but he. That is the hope that exceptions might be made in their favor. Only one actually applied to General de Boisdeffre for permission, but the latter did not promise anything."

Demange protested against a government commissioner's assertion that it had been agreed that the probationers should attend the maneuvers, and said he wished to know if Major Carrière adhered to his statement on the subject.

Major Carrière recalled that Major de Boisdeffre had declared that he had promised to do his best to satisfy the probationers.

Major Carrière:—And you call that an agreement?

Major Carrière:—Certainly. M. Demange:—Then we do not agree as to the meaning of the word in the French language.

Not Written By Dreyfus.

Continuing, M. Demange exclaimed: "Hear what the author of the bordereau writes: 'I am going to the maneuvers.' Is that only a belief? Is it a fact? The word is written in the handwriting of Dreyfus. Dreyfus could not have written that. On the contrary, Esterhazy's regiment was at the maneuvers, and the information was given to the court by the French language."

"Was Esterhazy there? I do not know. But what is certain, is that Dreyfus, if he was the author of the bordereau, would have written at the end of August, 'I am going to the maneuvers,' since he knew the probationers were not going. I think I have shown that the word was not written by Dreyfus. His handwriting is not that of Dreyfus. It is that of Esterhazy."

"So much for the technical value of the bordereau. I have argued foot by foot with my honorable friends on the other side, and I have shown the fallacy of mental process whereby they have reached the point that they were able to affirm on their soul and conscience that Dreyfus was guilty."

"The prosecution has no right to rest content with hypothesis. We are in a court of justice. The defense alone has the right to say it is impossible. It is the duty of the public prosecutor to produce evidence, but he has adduced none against Dreyfus."

Letters From Esterhazy.

After showing that the prisoner had never seen the 120 short gun, counsel read letters which Esterhazy had written that the latter attended the châlons camp and probably witnessed the trials.

"But the prosecution," added M. Demange, "had the right to choose the letters of Dreyfus and Esterhazy. It had only to prove Dreyfus guilty and could not do so. On the contrary, we have shown that Dreyfus was innocent, and the elements communicated nor the information contained in them."

Dealing with the note referring to the covering of troops, M. Demange pointed out the difference between the change of front on this subject. In 1894 the general contended that it was with reference to the commands of these troops that the change of front was made. In 1898 the general contended that it was with reference to the commands of these troops that the change of front was made.

The prosecution had thus advanced two versions, which M. Demange pointed out were contradictory. He produced in court a document which he said was the handwriting of Esterhazy. "But I am convinced and hope to prove that M. Bertillon's system is false. But I must do him the justice to say that when the prefect of police applied to M. Bertillon he appealed to a man of genius, who, by the creation of an anthropometric department, conferred upon society an invaluable service. Still I can also say you have fallen into error which may be fatal to an innocent man."

Lives of the Two Men.

The lawyer contrasted the lives of Dreyfus and Esterhazy, saying there were nothing but idle tales against the former, while the latter was always in the center of a scandal. When the time arrived for the judges to say whether the bordereau was in the handwriting of Dreyfus they would have to remember that the experts admitted that it showed traces of Esterhazy's handwriting.

They would also have to compare the demeanor of Dreyfus during the past two years with the Robespierre of Esterhazy today—one on Devil's Island, constantly turning his eyes towards France, and appealing to General de Boisdeffre against conviction, demanding only justice; the other full of crime, with whom the whole army sympathized, even after the discovery of the crime?

Who Were the Scoundrels?

Henry had spoken of scoundrels. Was one of these not Esterhazy and the other Weyl, the latter having unconsciously betrayed information? General Saussier had every confidence in Henry's loyalty, and Esterhazy might have received information from Henry or Weyl, who were unconscious informers. A loyal soldier, General Biliotti, had, moreover, said the traitor was not alone. In his mind he connected the names of Esterhazy and Weyl. Counsel did not profess to clear up the matter, but he wished it to be cleared up.

It might be proved that Dreyfus knew Esterhazy and Weyl. He (M. Demange) did not fear whatever light could be thrown on the case. Three men were in the intelligence department, Henry, Esterhazy and Weyl. Esterhazy had even placed the others under pecuniary obligations, and all three were closely bound together.

Replying to the hypothesis that Dreyfus was not the author of the bordereau, M. Demange said: "I am convinced that the judges, with the doubt which may remain in their minds, will find it impossible to believe that the traitor was Esterhazy. I will rather turn their eyes to men hiding on the other side of the channel. I ask you once more whether the noble, dignified bearing of the prisoner since my name, the name borne by my children, I have suffered five years of the most awful torture. But today, at last I feel assured that I am about to attain my desire, through your loyalty and justice."

Colonel Jouaust:—Have you finished, Dreyfus?

Dreyfus:—Yes, Mr. President.

The court then returned to the prisoner and the prisoner left the hall, never to return, as in accordance with the law the verdict was rendered in his absence.

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Court Returns a Verdict of Guilty With Ten Years' Imprisonment.

Rennes, Sept. 9.—It was 5:02 p. m. when a verdict was arrived at.

The ringing of a bell announced the entry of the judges, an officer ordered "carry arms!" and "present arms!" the rattle of rifles following, and then Colonel Jouaust marched in, saluted and laid his hat on the table. The judges did likewise, the gen d'armes shouted silence, and the stillness of death fell on the audience, who waited breath in mouth for the announcement of Dreyfus's fate.

Colonel Jouaust then began reading the judgment, the text of which was as follows:

Today, the 9th of September, 1899, the court martial of the Tenth region army corps, deliberating behind closed doors, the president put the following question: "Is Alfred Dreyfus, brevet captain, Fourteenth regiment of artillery, probationer on the general staff, guilty of having, in 1894, entered into machinations of a foreign nature, in order to obtain power or one of his agents, to induce it to commit hostilities or undertake war against France, or procure it the means thereof by delivering the notes and documents mentioned in the document called the bordereau, according to the decision of the court of cassation of June 3, 1899?"

The Verdict Was Guilty.

"The votes were taken separately, beginning by the inferior grade and ending by the superior grade. The president having given his opinion last, the court declares on the question by a majority of five votes to two: 'The accused is guilty.'"

"The majority declared that there are extenuating circumstances, in consequence of which, and on the request of the commissary of the government, the president of the court has resolved to grant the accused a commutation of the sentence to ten years' imprisonment."

As a result, the court condemns, by a majority of five votes to two, Alfred Dreyfus to the punishment of ten years' detention."

The pent up feelings of the audience were expressed in a long, deep-drawn sigh when Colonel Jouaust pronounced the word "Guilty." The word was pronounced under his breath.

Owing to the threat of vigorous punishment for uttering any cry, there was no outburst, but the faces of the majority of the spectators reflected an expression of anguished surprise.

M. Labori heard the verdict with a pallid visage. He felt that he had been struck back in a chair as though a hammer. Colonel Jouaust read the judgment without a tremor of his voice, and appeared unmoved.

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The silence was immediately broken by a rapid stream of two, Alfred Dreyfus, who had been previously prepared telegrams into the letter box opening into the street. A gen d'arme received them and gave them to the respective messengers for transmission on the wire.

The noise called forth a stern cry of "silence!" and again all sound died away until Colonel Jouaust finished speaking.

He concluded by saying the court would remain sitting until the room was cleared. He asked the audience to go out quietly and not to raise a shout of any sort.

The gen d'armes then closed around the audience and pressed them outside. No one was allowed to remain in the upper part of the town, which was filled with shouts of "Vive l'armée!" and "Down with the Jews!"

LATEST PORTRAIT OF MAITRE LABORI.

(Sketches by an artist of the Petit Bleu, of Paris.)

from the note relating to the modification of the artillery, M. Demange pointed out the fact that the information could have been obtained by Esterhazy, who, at the Châlons camp, while regarding the Madagascar note, Dreyfus has never had possession of it, though one of his most bitter persecutors, the Paty de Clam, had it in his office.

Regarding the Maneuvers.

Counsel dwelt upon the importance of the fact that the probationers absolutely knew they could not attend the maneuvers, though certain individuals might be made in their favor. Only one actually applied to General de Boisdeffre for permission, but the latter did not promise anything."

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The gen d'armes then closed around the audience and pressed them outside. No one was allowed to remain in the upper part of the town, which was filled with shouts of "Vive l'armée!" and "Down with the Jews!"

Foreigners Are Assaulted.

Finally one man waved his hat and shouted: "Let us march on the Hotel Moderne." The crowd showed a strong disposition to follow the advice, and as the hotel is within 100 yards of the cafe, the situation began to look ugly. Two Englishmen who were sitting in the cafe were recognized as foreigners, and the crowd rushed into the cafe and cleared every one out, demonstrators or not. At the same time several squadrons of mounted gendarmes, with carbines slung across their backs, galloped up and threw themselves across the road leading to the Hotel Moderne. Other detachments of cavalry cordoned all the approaches to the hotel, and then gradually closed in on the crowd, which was now rather large and extremely threatening, and drove them like cattle across the river and into the lower part of the town, which was filled with shouts of "Vive l'armée!" and "Down with the Jews!"

HE MAY NOT HAVE TO SERVE THE SENTENCE IF HE DOES, IT WILL NOT BE AT DEVIL'S ISLAND.

Paris, Sept. 9.—The boulevards have presented an animated scene, but, on the whole, the Rennes verdict was calmly discussed. After dinner crowds collected in front of the offices of the Libre Presse, which were illuminated with cheap Venetian lanterns.

A number of fellows in a neighboring cafe started to sing the "Marseillaise" and then formed a procession, which the police soon dispersed and the leaders of the demonstration were taken to the station. By 11 o'clock the boulevards were deserted.

The representative of the Associated Press here learns on good authority that the members of the cabinet tonight told a friend that Dreyfus would probably not have to undergo further imprisonment, and that if he was sent to prison, his place of confinement would probably be the island of St. Marguerite, near Calais, where Marshal Bazaine was incarcerated and whence he escaped.

It is generally believed that the government's attitude toward the court-martial rendered the president and members of that body indisposed to accept the instructions and limitations given at the outset of the court-martial proceedings, and that the subsequent request sent to Major Carrière, the government's demand that the prisoner confine himself to the limits laid down by the court of cassation, and finally the request that the verdict be delayed until Monday, stiffened the backbone of the court, who replied that he would not receive orders from any one and thereupon closed the case.

To Save the General Staff.

M. Clemenceau, in the Aurore, says Colonel Jouaust's object was to save the general staff, and the difference between Dreyfus and Esterhazy, he selected Mercier. The affair, declares M. Clemenceau, was scandalously conducted. Major Carrière's contention that the prisoner had failed to prove his innocence enabled the court to convict the prisoner without the evidence of the petit bleu. He also says he pitied the men who, by their sentence, inflicted an outrage and showed the most culpable weakness. Members of the tribunal, M. Clemenceau asserts, were convinced that Dreyfus was innocent, but were anxious to extend extenuating circumstances to Mercier and the other generals.

M. Cornely, in the Figaro, holds that the verdict, by reducing the original term of imprisonment, shows that the campaign for revision was legitimate. M. Cornely adds that he believes that when Colonel Jouaust refused to hear Colonel Schwartzkoppen, former German military attaché in Paris, and Colonel Panizzardi, the Italian military attaché, the president of the court was guilty of Dreyfus's innocence. The tribunal hesitated between Dreyfus and Mercier, and replied neither yes nor no.

If Dreyfus is guilty, he should have received a penalty for the aggravating offense, instead of leniency of extenuating circumstances. M. Cornely concludes by declaring that it is deplorable to see judges make common cause with the generals who saved Esterhazy, and the injury which this will, in the end, inflict on the army.

Reports received at the ministry of the interior indicate that no disturbances have occurred anywhere in the provinces.

RENNES THE SCENE OF RIOT AND DISORDER.

Anti-Dreyfusards Insult "La Dame Blanche" and Trouble Follows.

Rennes, Sept. 9.—Scenes of great excitement occurred in Rennes tonight. The anti-Dreyfusards broke peace and started a demonstration which, but for prompt and rigorous measures by the police, would have undoubtedly developed into serious disorders.

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